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of the diseases of the Lungs.

The lungs <sup>are the</sup> first inlet of life. ~~in the lungs~~ It is equally true they are one of its most frequent outlets. From their constant exposure to all the sources of disease <sup>from</sup> the visible & invisible qualities of the atmosphere formerly enumerated in our pathology <sup>from this being the seat of the effects</sup> being often affected directly or indirectly by contagious poisons, <sup>Cholera</sup> extensive sympathy with the skin, (a part of the body exposed like themselves to the action of the air) also from their sympathy with the <sup>brain the</sup> stomach, the liver & the spleen, they are subject to numerous, difficult and dangerous diseases. Having this ~~weak~~ want of quick & acute sensibility which was ~~unpar~~ to the important



✓ ~~Sensation of all its parts / that one  
seldom find its disease so limited as to  
be able to in fatal cases of pectoral dis-  
-cases. as to be able to say in what  
part that disease was primarily situated,  
The pleura may be considered as the  
peritoneum of the thorax. It covers all  
its viscera, and all its parts are so similar  
& so continuous, that it is no wonder  
they are all more or less affected <sup>where</sup> with  
the same disease invades any one part  
of them.~~

But in order to <sup>compare</sup> ~~render~~ the our lectures  
more intelligible to the present nomenclature  
of medicine, I shall adopt the common  
division of the inflam<sup>d</sup> diseases of the ~~breast~~ <sup>lungs</sup>  
under the name of the  
~~pulmonary~~ <sup>respiratory</sup> ~~disease~~.



Office assigned to them. ~~many~~ several of  
those diseases burrow in the lungs before  
they are discovered, and thus too often  
become fatal in spite of all the power of  
medicine. All those diseases have hitherto  
been treated only by ~~medical~~ <sup>to</sup> rules.  
Let us try what can be done ~~for them~~  
~~preventive~~ and to cure them by applying  
to them the ~~theory~~ doctrine of the Unity  
of disease. —

[~~Were I depart as far from phrology as  
for as the ~~entire~~ extent of pulmonary disease  
would justify, I might include the whole of it  
under the simple name of Thoracis, for such  
is the extent of that membrane which is the  
seat the principal and most visible part of disease  
in the thorax, I mean the pleura, and such is  
its sympathy or intercommunication of V~~



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= The Pulmonary plate of four includes  
 the Pneumonia Vera, 2 - the pneumonia <sup>or Congesta.</sup> ~~thoracica~~  
 3 The pneumonia biliosa. 4 The Catarrh. ~~form~~  
 5 The Influenza. and 6 the pulmonary Con-  
 sumption, <sup>each of</sup> of which I shall treat in the  
 order in which they have been mentioned.

1 of the Pneumonia Vera, or true  
 pneumonia in which I include pleurisy &  
 what has been called Peripneumony. Volumes  
 have been written to distinguish these two  
 forms of disease from each other, that is  
 - an inflammation of the pleura from an  
 inflammation of the lungs. These ~~two~~ <sup>are</sup> reser-  
 ved were important when the disease of any  
 part of the body was supposed to depend upon a  
 different proximate cause, and to require a  
 specific remedy to cure it, but these  
 productions of



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of ingenious & laborious ~~ideas~~ are now  
 passing away. In most cases it is impossible  
 to distinguish ~~it~~ when a disease is seated chief-  
 ly or solely in the pleura or lungs, but  
 could it be known with certainty, no  
 one benefit would be derived from it, for  
 both morbid affections require exactly the  
 same remedies to cure them. Senac tells  
 us that of 300 persons who died of pneumonia  
 whose bodies he opened, he did not find a  
 single instance of inflammation of the  
 pleura, without an inflam<sup>n</sup> in the lungs.  
 Batschua & Morgagni by their numerous  
 dissections confirm the same remark. From  
 these facts I am induced to believe that a  
 simple pleurisy, or a simple inflam<sup>n</sup> of the  
 pleura seldom kills, nay further that it  
 is generally a trifling <sup>local</sup> disease. The ~~pleurisy~~



V extends not only from the pleura to  
the lungs constituting what has been  
called a Pneumony, but it ~~extends~~ <sup>extends</sup> throughout  
the whole extent of the pleura affecting the  
~~pericardium~~ <sup>pericardium</sup>, and Diaphragm. Fatal  
Cases of pneumony often discover inflammation  
upon each of those parts. As disease is  
often conveyed thro'out all the Abdominal  
by means of the Contiguity  
Viscera ~~by means~~ <sup>upon the surface</sup> of the  
peritoneum, so it often ~~passes~~ <sup>passes</sup> throughout  
the whole thorax by means of the con-  
-tinuity of the pleura - producing in both  
Cases what Dr. Johnson calls an "inter-  
-communication" of Disease. Those two mem-  
-branes perform the same Office so exactly,  
that the pleura might be called the periton-  
-ium of the thorax, and the pleura the periton-  
-ium of the bowels. When the  
Diaphragm pleura which covers the



Arterial system ~~is~~ seldom  
~~is~~ ~~sympathizes~~ ~~so little~~ with  
 it - hence the pulse discovers little or  
 no excitement, and the patient exhibits  
 no sign of general fever. <sup>The patient</sup> ~~He~~ even sits up  
 and eats and walks about his as in his  
 usually health complaining only of a  
 pain in his side which is increased by  
 a full inspiration. A cough rarely attends  
 and is always gone off without an expectoration.  
 this disease, I have often met with it, &  
 cured it in a day or two by stimulating  
 applications, or by a blister to the part  
 affected. Bleeding is  ~~seldom~~ <sup>only</sup> ~~used~~ if there is  
 required to remove it. Sometimes the inflam<sup>n</sup>

A Pneumony when it is a disease  
 of the lungs and pleura <sup>only</sup> is known by a  
 or depressed pulse, chilliness,  
 a pungent pain in the one of  
 the sides, shoulder or back, or a dull pain



= Diaphragm is inflamed, it is called para-  
-phrenitis. It is said to be accompanied with  
delirium & the risus sardonius. Dr Cullen  
den supposes these symptoms do not attend  
this disease. I recollect a single case of <sup>this</sup>  
occurring while a student <sup>of this</sup> of medicine in  
a young man in consequence of drinking  
when very hot, a large draught of cold  
water. Besides the ~~convulsive~~ convulsive  
twitch, a hiccup attended his disease.



again the breast which is increased by <sup>respiration</sup> ~~aspiration~~  
 with ~~in~~ <sup>tion</sup>, difficulty in lying upon one side,  
 Absence of Cough, on a cough painful at  
 first Dry, afterwards moist, and now and  
 then accompanied with an expectoration of  
 blood mixed with mucus or phlegm from  
 the lungs. This description of pneumonia  
 is taken chiefly from Dr Cullen. I have added  
<sup>and the</sup> ~~Depression in the scapulae,~~  
 pain in the shoulder and back, ~~also Absence~~  
 of Cough to it, ~~for this~~ I have occasionally  
 observed <sup>the last</sup> in the worst cases of pneumonia.  
~~As the lungs in this case are dis-~~  
<sup>by means of a cough</sup>  
 -eased below the point of ~~sensibility~~ reaching,  
 sometimes below sensibility. & Exactly the  
 same thing takes place in the stomach in  
 the yellow fever. ~~There is~~ There is sometimes  
 an Absence of vomiting & even sickness in



V is sometimes a species of a slow inflammation mixed with the inflammation of the lungs which affects all the muscles of the breast. There is now and then an extension of the inflammation to the mediastinum in which and pain is felt in the Sternum, ~~that~~ and in Pector. Sometimes this inflammation & pain of the Sternum & Pector. exists without any perceptible marks of disease in the lungs. It is attended with

# I saw a case of this kind in the Spring of the year 1811. The Pleura is said which lines the sides is said to be the exclusive seat of the pain, but Portac says Dissections show that great pain attends when the pleura which surrounds the lungs alone is inflamed.



in that disease in its first and worst  
stage. They are both <sup>relieved</sup> ~~also~~ <sup>induced</sup> by bleeding,  
<sup>the absence of</sup> just as cough and pain are <sup>relieved</sup> ~~induced~~ in  
Pneumony by the same remedy, that is by  
elevating the diseased parts to the <sup>or weighing</sup> invariable,  
and sensible points. This oppressed state of  
Pneumony is more common in the West  
Indies than in the United States. De Quier  
has described it very accurately in his  
Account of the Diseases of Jamaica, There  
Lamius says a pneumony comes on  
often with a sense of chilliness than any  
other febrile disease. -

Its Causes are direct and indirect.  
The direct Causes are those which induce  
more particularly frequent transitions of  
the weather from heat to Cold, and Cold to  
heat. It is upon this account a rare



✓ Those countries, the heat and cold dis-  
while they continue are generally par-  
uniform. It is likewise induced by the  
contusions and wounds. ~~Balls~~ Mosquitoes  
balls passing into or thro' the lungs, ~~often~~ Dia-  
~~induce it~~. Certain ~~also~~ gapes suddenly being  
inhaled into the lungs, as also irritating habi-  
matters of any kind conveyed into body  
them often induce it.



Cold disease in Russia, and in the northern  
 parts of both Europe & America, for in  
 by The Indirect Causes are Gout, small  
 pox, measles, Influenza, Dysentery, &  
 often Diarrhoea suddenly checked, malignant  
 fevers, repelled eruptions, the suppression of  
 habitual sweats from any part of the  
 body particularly from the feet, the  
 suppression of the menses - and of the  
 hemorrhoids <sup>and lastly</sup> Inflammation of the  
 liver and spleen, ~~and lastly Contusions & wounds~~  
~~wounds~~ I ~~have~~ shall say hereafter that  
 it is occasionally induced by both those  
 causes particularly by an inflame<sup>n</sup> of the  
 liver.

~~Are there any premonitions~~

Before we proceed to mention the  
 remedies for this form of Pneumony,



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Let us first inquire, has it any premonitory symptoms? - I answer it has.

They are a sense of general weakness, a short cough - light chills - and a stitch in the side. In this forming state of pneumonia, the patient, a draught of warm tea, rest, ~~a~~ twenty or thirty drops of laudanum, and if the pulse be excited, the loss of ten ounces of blood generally strangle the disease, and thereby <sup>prevent</sup> ~~have~~ much pain and the loss of a great deal of blood to the patient.

Sometimes the pneumonia comes on gradually with all the symptoms of a Catarrh. In this case the remedies for Catarrh to be mentioned hereafter



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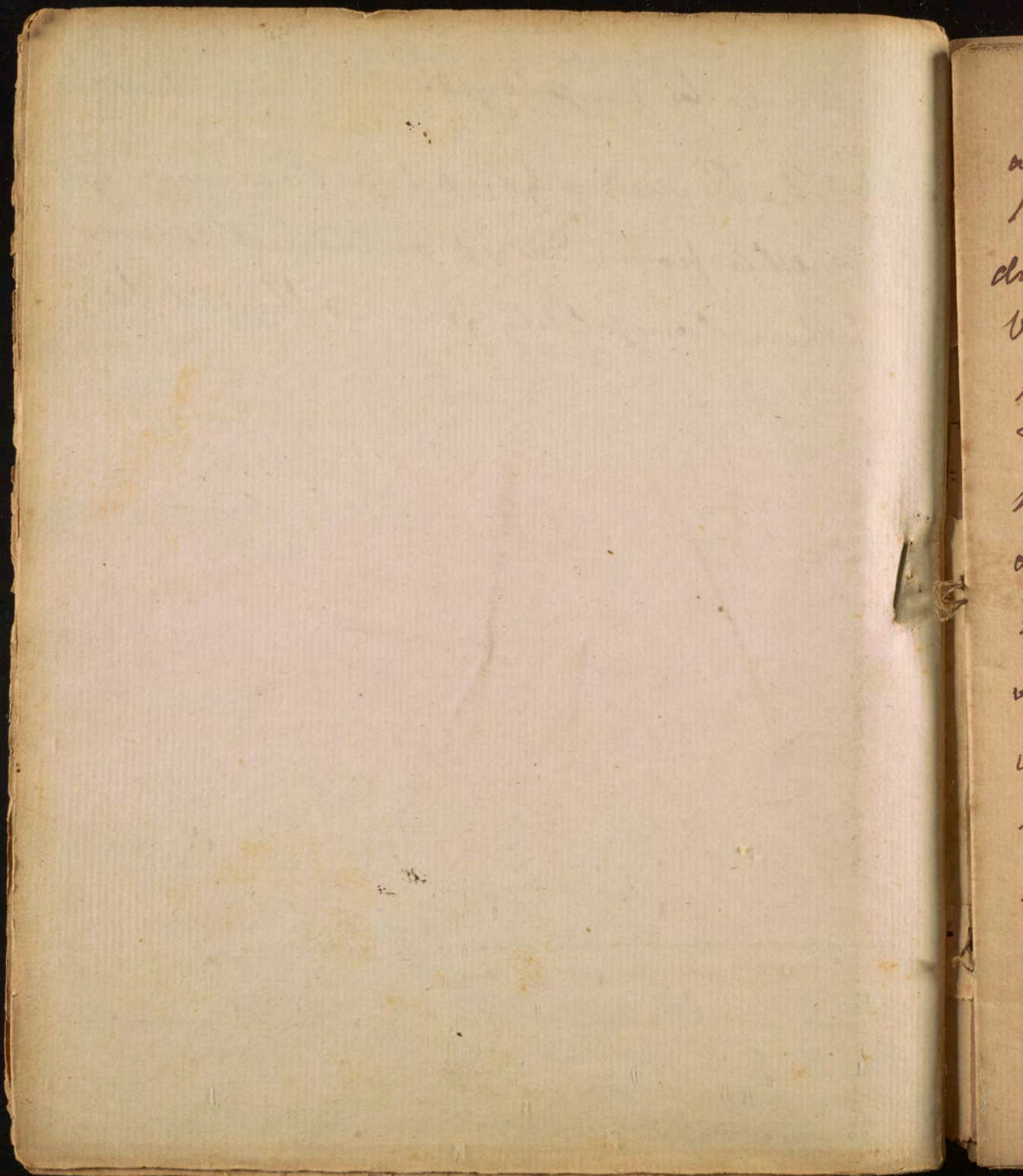
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8  
should be employed.

The Remedies for a true Pneumony  
whether from direct or indirect causes  
when completely formed should be.



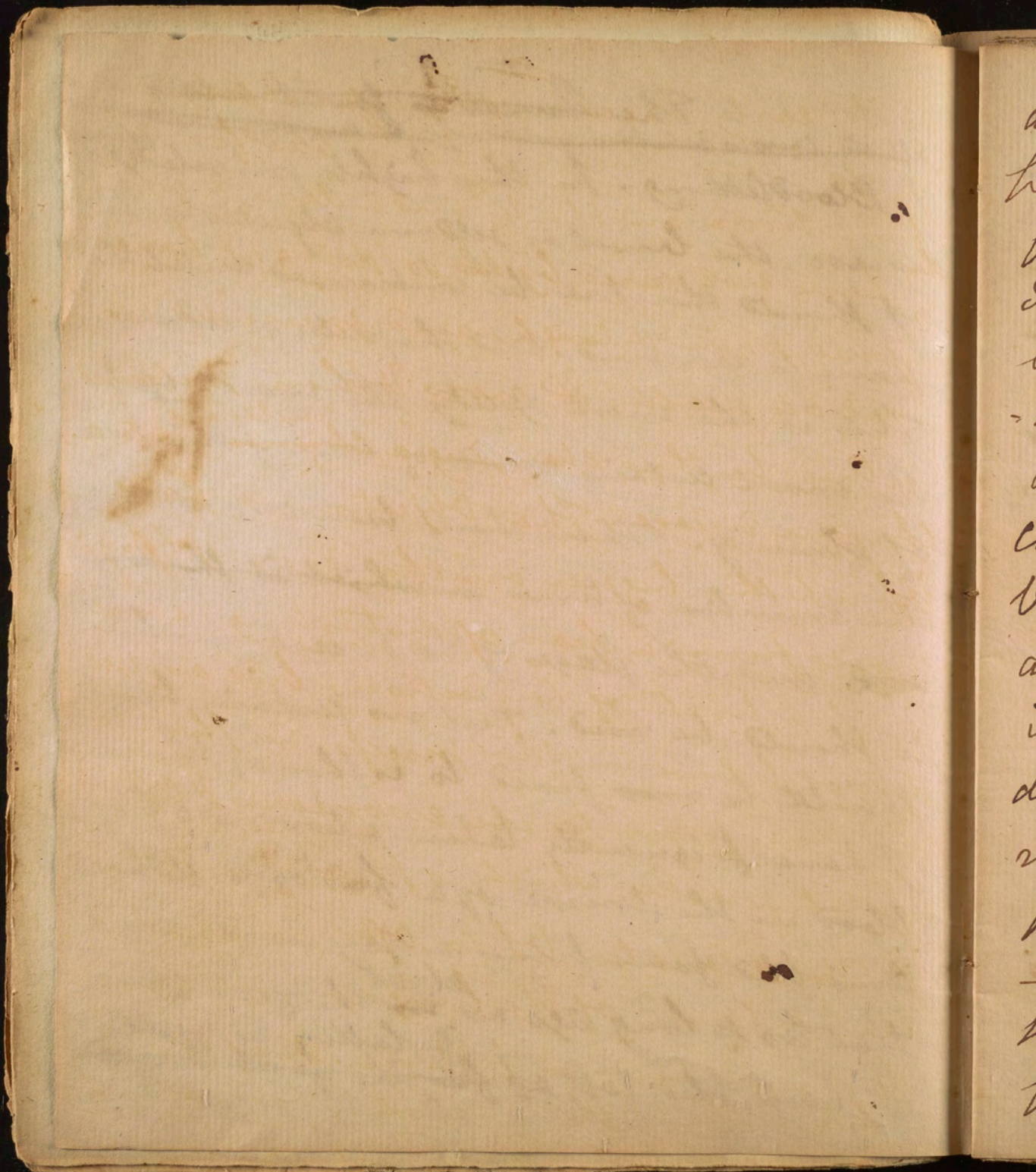




# 9

~~The Remedy for it ~~and~~ from~~  
~~all its causes whether primary, or secondary are~~  
1 Bloodletting. In this highly privileged  
disease, the lancet is seldom objected to. The  
vs should therefore be continued until the  
pain is removed, and the pulse is reduced.  
This is the most speedy, the most safe &  
the most certain mode of curing this form  
of phurisy. There have been disputes abt.  
the number of times ~~in which it should be~~  
~~used~~, and the stages of the disease in which  
it should be used. But no certain limits  
should be ~~was~~ fixed to either of them.  
I have frequently taken above 100 ℥ of  
blood in the course of a few days, & I have  
once bled four times a day in it, and  
that too so long ago as <sup>about</sup> in the year 1772.  
I have bled too ~~at~~ <sup>in its latter, as usually</sup> ~~for the first time~~







~~10~~ 10

as its early stages with perfect safety and  
 success. may - more - I have bled for the  
 first time on the 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> days, & when  
 I have not cured by ~~the~~ so doing, I have  
 lessened pain & cough, and prevented im-  
 mediate death, & now & then performed

a cure by thus changing <sup>an acute</sup> a ~~chronic~~ into a  
 chronic disease. The Objections to late  
 vs. whether begun on the 1<sup>st</sup> or 4<sup>th</sup> days  
 arose from a fear of disturbing nature  
 in her work of Concoction, but as we  
 do not believe in this process, we should  
 not conform to the erroneous & often  
 fatal practice which is founded upon it.

- ~~The~~ Greater vs. is often necessary in  
 that Inflam<sup>n</sup> of the lungs which arises  
 from Contusions & Wounds of the  
 breast than that which is produced by cold.



& a small bleeding in the beginning of a violent pneumonia does harm. I believe it - for it often elevates the blood vessels from an oppressed state, and lets them loose to act with more force upon the diseased parts.

Pregnant women require most bleeding in this disease ~~than any other~~ <sup>more</sup> ~~fast~~  
- catarris parvus. -



above  
I Drew  $\frac{3}{4}$  130 of blood from a Capt M'pherson  
a British officer who was wounded thro' the  
lungs in the battle of Princeton in Jan<sup>y</sup> 1777  
in 3 or 4 days, and thereby saved his life.  
Bleeding is always safe while the pulse is  
tense, & always indicated while there is  
pain and difficulty of breathing, before  
the 9<sup>th</sup> or 10<sup>th</sup> day. After that day, it relieves  
but does not so often cure, owing to the  
Obstructions left by Inflamm<sup>n</sup> in the lungs.  
It should be performed on the pained side.  
For a reason for it recollect the fact, from  
Dr Mitchell of Kentucky. ~~was~~ The Blood-  
vessels are sometimes more excited on <sup>one</sup>  
side, than another. This was demonstrated  
by the difference of the blood drawn at the  
same time under equal circumstances  
from the two Arms. — The first bleeding  
should always be copious; Trillens says ✓



~~If the Antrimonial given in the winter or  
spring months, and be accompanied with  
Sickness at Stomach, or a vomiting of bile  
the purges should be of a more active  
kind. Colomels Salts should be preferred  
for this purpose, & they, or some other  
purge should be given every day. The  
Purges thus combined with bile is  
called a ~~the~~ bilious Pleurisy.~~

~~& I doubt much of the propriety of  
this <sup>a Blister</sup> ~~remedy~~ applied in the early stage of  
Pleurisy to the breast. The lungs appear  
at ~~this~~ <sup>to be</sup> ~~to be~~ ~~concerned~~ ~~by~~ ~~its~~ ~~influence~~  
<sup>of a blister to the side</sup> ~~by~~ ~~day~~  
✓ The good effect <sup>on the 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>d</sup> day</sup> ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~blister~~ ~~is~~ ~~de~~  
believe depends ~~wholly~~ <sup>chiefly</sup> upon its remo-  
ving disease from the pleura, & preventing~~



2 Lenient purges, such as empty the bowels without exciting great commotions in them, <sup>these should be</sup> ~~such as~~ Castor Oil, <sup>Syrup &</sup> Salts & Gum: Tartar. They should be aided by opening Glyceres which often relieve pain, when the <sup>parts</sup> contiguous to & inferior to the lungs are inflamed. A purging should be avoided. In ~~no~~ diseases of the breast is seldom useful, & generally ~~harmful~~ <sup>less</sup>. ~~Should this disease occur in the~~

3 A large Blister should be applied on the <sup>provided an acute pain be seated in it.</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> or 2<sup>nd</sup> day to the ~~breast or side~~ <sup>side</sup> & its depleting effects <sup>prevent any mischief from</sup> ~~counteract~~ its stimulating effects. If it be objected <sup>to,</sup> cups may be used in its room, but both are proper, & both are highly useful. <sup>After depleting room</sup>

4 Diuretic Drinks should be given <sup>liberally</sup> ~~has been made for them by depleting remedies~~ they will be rendered more useful by being given with the Lincha brake root which without stimulating much, determines them to the skin, & thus promotes ~~the~~



its diffusing itself to the lungs. In this way  
it may be considered as acting ~~on~~ upon the  
forming state of pneumonia, <sup>helping the</sup>  
where there is ~~no pain in the side,~~ <sup>respiration</sup>  
Inflamm<sup>n</sup> has extended to the mediastinum  
a blister may be applied to the breast, but  
where this is not the case, I believe  
most relief is to be obtained from its  
applications between the shoulders &  
Baglivi commends them to the thighs  
and wrists. To the latter places, I have  
applied them in the declining stage of  
pneumony with great advantage.  
I have often seen them suspended a long  
the night they were applied. Recollect the  
great extent & unity of the Skin & <sup>the</sup> ~~its~~ wonder-  
-ful sympathy of all its parts with each  
other. We relieve diseases of the bowels most  
promptly by Blisters to the Extremities - also  
diseases of the brain, in their early stages (as  
I shall say hereafter) - Why should <sup>we</sup> they not de-  
-vise the same good effects from them in diseases of  
the breast?



gentle sweats. with these the Antimonial powder may be given with Advantage.

5 As soon as a Cough comes on the Drinks should be of a demulcent nature, such as <sup>Barley water</sup> flaxseed - Bran - & smalls teas,

6 At the same time <sup>Laudanum</sup> ~~Opium~~ may be given to ease the Cough. Begin with small doses of it at night. In the day time it may be given in the liquorice Julep.

7 If the Constitution has forbidden sufficient w<sup>t</sup> to <sup>prevent a Cough</sup> ~~prevent the disease~~, or if medical Aid has been called after Obstructions have taken place in the lungs a certain Class of Medicines called Expectorants should be resorted to. These are Cal. Vol. from ʒ. v. to ʒ. x every two hours - horseradish tea - <sup>alone or impregnated with</sup> the Vapor of boiling water - The Oxy: <sup>Ops - or mixed with vinegar -</sup> Squills, or the powder of Squills with



James <sup>late</sup>  
V. Cantharides <sup>preparatory</sup> of Maryland  
informed me that in cases where patients  
were sinking under this ~~to~~ stage of Pneumonia,  
-mony, he had given a Tincture of Cantharides  
-rider with Camphor in such doses as to ex-  
-cite a strong ~~reaction~~ and always with  
benefit. From the <sup>good effects of</sup> ~~experience of~~ Strangury in  
Swiss, & even in Titanus, I now have no  
doubt of its efficacy in the above state of  
the lungs: Prognosis.

<sup>Attempted</sup> ~~that~~ A Delirium about the 5<sup>th</sup> day of this  
disease is always alarming.

A Diarrhoea is an unfavourable sign.  
Discoloured blood on the 5<sup>th</sup> day indicates an  
violent and dangerous disease.

The pain when seated in the <sup>side</sup> left indicates  
more danger than on the right: but it  
is of <sup>shorter duration</sup>.  
It is most dangerous in pregnant  
women & in old people.

~~It is not to return. I once attended~~  
a woman in this ~~the~~ attack of this



14.

Colonel. Should the latter affect the month,  
it will accelerate the cure. If there be  
great danger of the patient sinking  
under the weight and pressure of phlegm &c  
in the lungs <sup>cupps should be applied between the shoulder</sup> & an emetic should be given.

I have seen patients snatched from the  
grave by <sup>both these remedies.</sup> ~~this medicine~~ <sup>Emetics were</sup> ~~It was a common~~  
remedy in this city many years ago. The  
more copious use of V. has lately made  
<sup>them</sup> ~~it~~ necessary. Expectorants are never requir-  
ed, where V. has been used in a sufficient  
quantity and at the proper times, in habits  
that will bear that evacuation. ~~Dr. Sydenham~~  
~~Dr. Sydenham~~ <sup>ch.</sup> is but the matter w:  
require expectorating medicines Dr. Sydenham  
says "are best drawn thro' a vein."

This disease ends in a recovery by  
a resolution of the inflam<sup>n</sup> by V. or by



Disease. ~~He~~ had I was informed by his  
widow three or four attacks of it afterwards.

~~It is~~ It is a good sign when the  
pain in the side passes to the arm or  
back after U.S. - but an unfavourable  
one when it descends.

✓ The matters discharged are phlegma, : :  
mucus, sometimes tinged with blood, and  
now and then large quantities of ~~the~~ liquor  
nearly as thin as water. The disease



expectoration. ~~It~~ ends in death by the inability  
 of the bloodvessels to unload themselves <sup>of those matters</sup> in  
 which case the blood is not much altered  
 in its qualities. The patient dies in the  
 acute state of the disease by suffocation, <sup>from an effusion of blood, or</sup>  
 water into the lungs, or of phlegm or mucus into the trachea,  
 But it often when neglected, or half cured  
 & bronchitis.  
 ends in a bronchitis, or abscess in the  
 lungs. Its signs are Chills - partial sweats,  
 around the neck & breast - difficulty of  
 breathing and dry cough. This cough is  
 sometimes constant. I have known it  
 continue with the interruption of but  
 a few hours every day for nearly two  
 months <sup>& fasted</sup> [Wm Brown]. This bronchitis <sup>generally</sup>  
 breaks in the course of a few weeks,  
 or months, and discharges itself into the  
 cavity of the thorax, or thro' the trachea.  
 In the latter case it sometimes induced



Again - There are cases in which matter is formed and fills the thorax without the sign of an Abscess or Ulcer in the lungs. Here it is secreted by the pleura which covers the sides and lungs. That supposes thus secretions has been proved by M<sup>r</sup> Dr<sup>r</sup> Hunter.

Accidents sometimes break these Urrica. A gentleman at Pittsburg was advised to use a swing in his house for a cough which threatened consumption. ~~He~~ One day into the rope of his swing broke. The fall instantly broke the Abscess - He had nearly suffocated, but gradually revived, & afterwards by gentle exercise perfectly recovered. Hip- pocrates advises shaking persons by the shoulders to produce the same effect.



sudden death. But there are cases where the matter has been absorbed from the lungs, and conveyed out of the body by the bowels, & thro' the Urinary passages. V

When there is reason to believe the Vomica is ~~fit to be~~ perfectly suppurated, Vomits have been given to rupture them. I have never <sup>given</sup> tried them. I have seen many recoveries after they the Vomicae have broken, and discharged themselves by expectoration, & one in which the matter was discharged at the same time from the Cavity of the Thorax by <sup>the operation for the</sup> ~~an~~ Empyema. They were all cases in which the System did not sympathize <sup>great</sup> by general debility.

2 It ends in a Hydrothorax - of which I shall treat hereafter.

It is apt to run | I only attended a city of Philad in his 24<sup>th</sup> Attack of this disease. see prognosis p 9 A



✓ The name is correct. It is from  
~~both~~ <sup>action</sup> ~~intravascular~~ & intravascular,  
& hidden reduction of excitement. -



2 Pneumonia Notha or Longsta.

This is a disease of the lungs in which the pulmonary & bronchial vessels become engorged with blood, that the vessels are unable to put on inflamed action. The cause of course is feeble, or if full natural. <sup>by</sup> Cough attends it. Respiration is performed with difficulty, <sup>by</sup> short inspirations, an acute pain often affects the side, and the patient generally remains in the exact position in which the disease seized him. It is often in a sitting posture, in which state I once had seen a man remain on his sofa six & thirty hours. It is a violent and dangerous disease. It comes on suddenly & often kills in a few hours. ~~and~~ I have called it the Apoplexy of the lungs. Some people are subject to a frequent <sup>of it.</sup> recurrence, Mrs Jones



+ It seldom <sup>comes on with</sup> ~~exhibits~~ any prominent symptoms,  
and it rarely goes off with an expectoration  
of ~~phlegm~~ when it does it is of phlegm or  
water. I have heard of a lot of the latter being  
discharged after the solution of a paroxysm  
of this disease.

✓ It frequently attacks persons in the  
Southern States who have been previously  
debilitated by a severe or protracted  
bilious fever in the preceding Autumn.  
[But] it now and then attacks those  
persons only who have escaped the bilious  
fever of the preceding Autumn. This is the  
case I ~~now~~ <sup>was</sup> informed one in North  
Carolina.



22

Philipps Catley of this city, died of a 4<sup>th</sup>  
fit of it ~~after~~ in the course of two hours. ~~I~~  
~~have called it "Agony of the lungs"~~ +  
The following circumstances respecting this  
disease deserve our notice.

1 It attacks persons of weakly Constitution  
chiefly, or persons debilitated by ~~intemperance~~  
previous diseases - hard drinking, and  
labor accompanied with scanty allowance  
of food - hence Old people - persons debi-  
litated by the Autumnal fever - Drunkards,  
~~Indians~~ and negroes are most subject to it. Dr.  
Dalsell says he rarely saw a pneumonia  
Vicia in the negroes in the West Indies. <sup>their</sup> ~~They~~  
lungs are too much debilitated to produce  
the reaction of inflam<sup>n</sup>. ~~They~~ It is often  
a fatal disease among them.

2 It occurs most frequently in the spring,  
in moist open winters, & ~~in the night.~~



V a dose of *landanum* would probably  
always prevent this change of the disease  
into a true pneumonia. I have often  
given it immediately after V: - and with  
thereby completed the cure of the disease.



# 23

Although it is generally the effect of these  
sensible qualities of the air, yet it some-  
times occurs at all seasons from Gout,  
Influenza, & yellow fever. & pulmonary Con-  
-sumption.  
3 It generally attacks in the night.

~~It is known the above times &c~~

The Remedies for it are

1 Prompt & copious V.S. - I have twice  
been affected with it and each time cured  
by the loss of 320 of blood. The loss of  
100 is sometimes necessary to cure it. The  
pulse should <sup>not</sup> govern the lancet. It gives  
and <sup>from being full</sup> natural it  
- ~~really~~ becomes active and even tense  
from V.S. and sometimes by enabling  
the blood vessels to put on inflamm<sup>y</sup> Action,  
produces a Pneumonia Vera! But there  
are habits that forbid such copious  
bloodletting, and even the loss of



always  
✓ Pneumony, as distinct from each other  
in their symptoms as I have described. They  
often blend their symptoms together, or each  
appears in different stages of the same disease.



any blood - here

2 Blisters - not: salt - Other, and Lead:

should be used. D. Dabulle says this disease forbids V in the W India Negroes, & yielded only to this Stimulating Clasp of Medicines. The Blisters should be applied to

the sides - ~~neck~~ shoulders - arms & wrists at the same time, & in cases of great <sup>prostration</sup> depression

of the system they should be aided by Cataplasms of mustard. [The Laxative may be given in

large doses immediately after V. It prevents <sup>the</sup> inflamm<sup>n</sup> which sometimes succeeds the loss of blood.]

3 The Vapor of hot water, & the smoke of Resin have done great service in this disease after V. They rouse the lungs from their torpor, & prevent ~~the~~ a 2<sup>nd</sup> Congestion taking place in them. You are not to expect to find these two forms of V



V read it =

~~A gentleman~~ <sup>from N. Carolina</sup> who now lives in Dr.  
Norcross informed me that those persons  
only <sup>in North Carolina</sup> are attacked with this form of disease  
who in the winter, who have escaped the  
licking fever in the autumn.



25

3 Humoria Biliosa Synocha

This disease is known 1 By occurring with  
Sickness, vomiting, Diarrhea, or loeis joined  
with a pain in the side. Here two morbid  
actions take place in the System One in the  
lungs & blood vessels, the other in the Alimentary  
Canal. <sup>at the same time.</sup> A dark coloured tongue often at-  
tends it. Its prominent signs are the same as Pneumonia <sup>Ula</sup>

2 It is known by occurring late in the  
Autumn, and in the winter & spring  
After the prevalence of bilious fevers  
in the preceding summer, & first Autumn  
of the year. It was very common in  
this city in the winters of 1794 & 1795 &  
many people died with it, who were treated  
with the common Remedies for  
Pneumonia. <sup>Vx</sup> It is a common & fatal dis-  
ease in all countries where plagues are



V Dr. Coughorn speaks in high terms  
of this remedy in the bilious plavisy  
of menoree. He often draws from 48 to  
54 ounces of blood in <sup>24 hours</sup> ~~day~~ in it. He thus  
cures them in a few days & always found  
convalescence most rapid after them. The  
Spanish physicians he says treated it  
in the same way, and with the same  
success. He remarks that the same tra-  
-cheros "remissions" as he calls them take  
place in it as in the yellow fever. I  
have called them ~~case~~ paroxysms atten-  
-ted with a prostration of the system.



Epidemic. All writers ~~do~~ upon Epidemics speak of it - particularly Webster whose work should be in all your hands. The liver is often affected, ~~in it~~ the eyes become yellow in it.

There are two forms of this <sup>or typhus</sup> disease. The one attended with a vigorous <sup>form</sup> pulse - the other with a weak typhus or typhoid pulse. The Remedies in the former ~~case~~ are 1 lb. more copious frequently than in pneumonia Vera or with a ~~1 lb.~~ that for an obvious reason, morbid excitement occupies two <sup>systems</sup> ~~parts~~, and both instead of one, & both very essential to life. The deaths in our city in 1794 & 1795 took place chiefly from the want of sufficient ~~1 lb.~~ It checks the vomiting as ~~it~~ it does in the yellow fever. ✓ 2 Purges. These should always be combined with ~~1 lb.~~ Calomel to carry off bile, & they should be aided by laxative & emollient



V of Baltimore was not only the witness,  
but my principal Assistant in this  
successful practice. -



Glysters. The purges here should be repeated daily as in the bilious fevers.

3 Vomits are proper & very useful after Ves: where the Stomach is much affected with nausea from bile. — To these remedies should be added Blisters. 5 Diluting & 6 Demulcent Drinks. & Opriates should not be omitted after depletion, to ease the Cough & induce Sleep.

~~I~~ I was accused in the year 1793 of seeing yellow fever in every thing even in a broken leg. This charge which <sup>though</sup> ~~was~~ intended as a Calumny, was strictly true. I saw the bilious fevers of Epidemics of the years 1794 & 1795 in all the pluries of the winter which followed them, and by treating them with the above remedies I did not lose a single patient. Dr Alexander ~~the bilious fever~~ I have said there is a bilious plury attended with a typhoid and typhus pulse, <sup>It is likewise accompanied</sup> ~~as is known here~~



V Dr Sydenham whose microscopic eye no form  
of fever ~~seen~~ ever escaped, Describes a pleurisy in London  
in the year 1675 in which bleeding was hurtful.  
- It was the typhoid or typhus state of pleurisy now under  
consideration. I shall call it Pneumonia biliosa typhus.

⌘ This form of pneumonia is accurately  
described by Dr Cappel of Gottingen ~~and~~  
+ these remedies only enclosed in this ~~is~~ form  
of this ~~is~~ pneumonia ~~at~~ Dr Cappel says  
at Gottingen. vs: was always hurtful.



th  
w: <sup>quick Respiration, # 75.</sup> great languor - a disposition to faint, &  
to sweat in the beginning of the disease.  
Now & then there is a short lived, or Soap bubble  
tension in the pulse, but it soon wears it-  
self down or yields to the lap of a freedom  
of blood. The Remedies are

~~moderate at, on the lap of 3/4 or 1 of~~  
~~1~~ 1 Emetics. They often discharge  
bile, and reduce the pulse to that grade  
of action in which Cordials will be useful.  
2 A gentle purge, or a Glyster should be em-  
ployed to discharge the bile from the lower  
bowels. Afterwards our dependance should  
be placed upon

3 Stimulants particularly <sup>Blisters,</sup> Wine, L. Laud.<sup>m</sup>  
Virginia Snake root and Bark. Blisters  
may be ~~used~~ used, but they are often too feeble  
to do much service. I have twice seen this  
form of disease in this city and ~~at~~ home



mixed  
✓ In these ~~forms~~ forms it often appears.  
- again it begins with a Synocha pulse,  
& ends with a typhus pulse, and vice versa.  
They both sometimes assume a chronic form  
& run on to 15<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup> days, in which case  
they generally lay aside the pain in the  
side, and most of the symptoms of pulmo-  
nary affection. <sup>The fatal Epidemics in mumps said</sup>  
Allan in 1812.3 was a bilious ~~typhoid~~ typhus pleurisy. -  
cross Josiah's Case in 1793.4

There are pains in the side from worms  
in Hysteria &c -

There is an Affection of the side  
which I shall ~~blatly~~ <sup>blatly</sup> note in this place.  
called Bastard Pleurisy. It is caused by an  
inflame<sup>n</sup> of the muscles of the side, or the  
periosteum of the ribs. It is cured  
by Soap Liniment - cups - and friction  
& a blister. It is not very necessary to  
remove it. There is likewise a painful

De Villary describes a disease which <sup>examples</sup> ~~has been~~  
common in which the pain is confined  
to the sternum and back. It is attended with  
Chills & fever. He supposes it very properly I believe  
to be an inflame<sup>n</sup> of the mediastinum. I have  
occasionally seen it. It yields to local remedies.